

that service in Brooklyn?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"I was called on during the first strike by Daniel O'Connor."

"Daniel O'Connor has been active in politics in Brooklyn for a good many years, hasn't he?" And he was a friend and associate of a district leader over there named Joseph Fennelly, who is Assistant Commissioner of Public Works?"

"Yes, sir."

Reid said O'Connor suggested that the strike gave Reid a chance to "help us out."

The witness assented, went out and collected the buses and chauffeurs, operated them successfully and received from Mayor Hylan a letter in August, 1919, thanking him for the efficient service he had rendered.

When the last of the series of strikes was settled, the witness, at the invitation of Joseph A. Guider, Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn, went with Mr. Guider to call upon Mayor Hylan in the City Hall. It had been suggested, Mr. Guider told him, that regular bus lines be established to take the places of some of the street car lines that were to be discontinued.

The Mayor asked Reid if he would undertake to organize and operate bus lines over some of the abandoned street car routes. The witness continued:

"I said I would not be interested except it is for a substantial period of time. The Mayor said, 'Never mind; leave that to me.' I asked him if he felt sure he could give me a franchise, as I wouldn't like to get into a business and then be chased off the streets. He says: 'Why, the Board of Estimate is going to meet in a special meeting on that particular subject, and you can be assured, he says, 'that you are going to get the franchise.'"

"The Mayor undertook to say what the Board of Estimate would do, did he?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"He said, 'You go ahead and get your buses together and leave the rest to me,' replied the witness. 'Otherwise I should not have taken the trouble of getting the buses.'"

O'Connor's Alleged Proposals.

Reid told how, at the expenditure of considerable time and money, he succeeded in getting together from New Jersey and Connecticut forty-eight buses between September 11 and 18.

"How soon after you had this very satisfactory talk with his Honor did Daniel O'Connor show up?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"Oh, about three-quarters of an hour afterward."

"You had not told O'Connor in the meantime that you had had any talk with the Mayor and been assured of a franchise, had you?"

"I had no chance to," Reid went on to relate that O'Connor said to him: "We have got that through for you now—the transportation business. I have secured that O'Connor had given him to understand that the organization of a company was now expected, so that they could all be in on it."

The witness said he protested that he hadn't anything yet to organize except a promise made by the Mayor. He thought it time enough to talk about company organization after the Board of Estimate had voted.

"Did he give you to understand that he and others were looking for some of the stock of this company?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he mention Fennelly's name?"

"Yes, sir; he mentioned Fennelly's name and his own name. The rest of the list he said he would get as soon as I am ready to start the organization of the company. I told him to wait a little while."

"During the intervening days between September 11 and 18, while you were busy with your preparations, did O'Connor follow you up?"

"Yes, sir."

"How often did he come to see you?"

"Oh, every day. The witness said O'Connor kept urging him to form a company. "But I just stilled him off," said Reid.

"Did you expect you would have to give up something to some of these politicians?"

"Not exactly to any politician. I had to expect I would have to give something up. I said that I was not sure that I would have to."

On Thursday, September 18, the day the Board of Estimate voted the permit, O'Connor called him on the telephone and they made an appointment and met in a downtown cafe.

"What did O'Connor say to you when you met him?"

"Well, now you've got it in black and white that we get it through. You don't have to worry over that. Then he said: 'What about the company?'"

The \$25,000 Charge.

"What else did he say to you?"

"He said: 'You know a thing like that is worth a lot of money. Well, you know it's worth \$100,000 to anybody. I said: 'Dan, I don't think you have read the franchise they gave me, or I don't think you would say it's worth \$100,000. It is only a ten day permit.' He said: 'Well, I know all about it.'"

"I said: 'What are you talking about, it being worth \$100,000?' He said: 'I don't say \$100,000, but it's worth \$25,000 any time.' I said: 'Have you found out that under that franchise, the way it reads, it would not be worth a nickel to me? I would not start on it even. They gave me a ten days clause—that they can throw me out in ten days—and if I go to a lot of expense and spend a lot of money, I have got to a lot of expense already—then they can throw me out in ten days, and what is the good of it?'"

"He said: 'That is where the trick comes in—in that ten day clause you can cover that up.' I said: 'What do you mean, cover that up?' He said: 'I have got to a lot of expense already—then they can throw me out in ten days, and what is the good of it?'"

"He said: 'That is where the trick comes in—in that ten day clause you can cover that up.' I said: 'What do you mean, cover that up?' He said: 'I have got to a lot of expense already—then they can throw me out in ten days, and what is the good of it?'"

"I couldn't say anything. I kept on telling him off to the next day. Then he says: 'You better go and get busy and get that money.' I says: 'My God, I never proposed to buy a franchise! All I consented to do was to take this proposition up. To give \$25,000 on a ten days' proposition—why, it can't be done!' So I left him there that night."

"You say covering the ten days he gave you to understand that he in any danger of having the ten days cancellation notice placed on you?" asked the examiner.

"He might have meant that—must

have meant that I don't know, but I presume he meant that," stammered Reid.

"You are telling me that he said, anyhow, regardless of what you understood, he meant that? You then refused to put up that \$25,000?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"Yes, I did," the witness replied.

Reid continued that he met O'Connor again by appointment on Friday, the next day, which was September 19, in a Franklin street restaurant. He said O'Connor asked him if he realized that the thing was not a joke. The witness then continued:

"I said: 'Well, I haven't got over it yet.' He said: 'You had better go and get over it. Otherwise, he says, 'you are going to have a lot of trouble in that bus business.' I said: 'I really don't know; I can't make you out. If you need a couple of hundred dollars for yourself, you know you can ask me at any time and I will give it to you; but coming around and asking me for \$25,000, I can't see it!'"

"Why," he said, "you know I don't want that money for myself, you know that." I says, "I presume you don't." "Otherwise," he says, "I wouldn't have come down to you and talked to you." I said to him, "I really don't believe you mean what you are saying."

"I have to mean what I say," he says, "because I got to have it!" I says, "Well, I can't do it, Dan." I tried to keep stalling him off, telling him I might see somebody anyhow. Reid said there had been a newspaper story published that morning to the effect that there was \$1,000,000 behind him in this new bus proposition. O'Connor had referred to this, he said, and had told him: "You ought to go to those million dollar fellows and tell them it is necessary to bring that money up in order to start this thing right. Otherwise, you will be having a lot of trouble."

The Saloon Meeting.

O'Connor called up the witness and there was another meeting between them that night in a saloon at Beekman and Nassau streets. "There he started the same thing about the \$25,000," said the witness. "I gave you time enough to produce it," he says. "Now," he says, "I know you have the money with you, but you simply have to part with it."

"No," I says, "if I had \$25,000 with me I would show it to you." He says: "I know you have got the money with you, but you don't like to part with \$25,000." I opened my coat and I said: "You can go through my clothes. I have got \$500 or \$600 with me, and if that will help you, you can have it if it is for your own use."

"He says: 'They will cripple you within twenty-four hours. Just as quick as they got you in they will get you out.'"

"I says: 'If it is going to be that way I will take it as it goes, but I will put up a fight.'"

"It wouldn't help you a bit to fight against any of those fellows," he says. "You will just make a fool out of yourself by starting a fight."

"I can't make any more fool out of myself by starting a fight," I says, "than you make a fool out of yourself asking me for \$25,000." Then we parted.

"Did he give you any information as to the identity of the person or persons for whom he was asking this?"

"I says: 'Dan, that isn't for yourself.' He says: 'No, I wouldn't know what to do with \$25,000; it wouldn't last long with me.' I says: 'For who is it? I would like to know.'"

"Why," he said, "you know you did not get that thing right because you saw Louis Reid. They did not know you. Somebody had to push you up. I says: 'For who is it? What is the idea?'"

"He said: 'It is not for Red Mike.'"

"It is not for Red Mike?" I says. "Mayor Hylan? Why don't you tell me for who it is?"

"He says: 'You know a good soldier doesn't ask any questions; he just goes and obeys orders.' I says, 'I wouldn't obey an order like that for anything.' That was all."

"Did he say it was for any public official?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"He did not exactly say. He said it was not for him," replied Reid.

"Did he identify 'The Big Chief' as a man who was in the public service?"

"He did not say exactly. I asked him and I said, 'You don't mean it is for Joe Guider?' because I know Joe Guider too well and he would not go to work and do a thing like that. He said, 'They have nothing to do with that; the matter had been taken out of Guider's hands altogether.'"

"Then, in substance, he told you on that Friday night that if you did not come over with that \$25,000 something would happen to your bus business within twenty-four hours?"

"Yes, sir," he said he was going away over Saturday and Sunday with Joe Fennelly out in the country and he would give me time until Monday morning. But I told him, 'You will never get that money.'"

Chased From the Buses.

When Mr. Shearn asked whether anybody had overheard the conversation he had with O'Connor in the Beekman street saloon the witness said a man whom he did not know had heard it, but he said he could describe the man.

"The witness definitely refused O'Connor that night?"

"Yes, sir; and then he said I would not last long."

"You did not last long?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"I did not last; I realized that."

"Well, he was a prophet. On Saturday morning you went right ahead and agreed to in the matter of getting your buses over here to start operations that night, didn't you?"

The witness said he had. His buses were ready for duty, but he found that eleven of them "had been chased back to Jersey." He said that John A. McCollum, assistant engineer in the Department of Plant and Structures, had been designated to supervise the operation of the buses. He went to McCollum's office in the Municipal Building and asked why his buses had been sent back. Then he was told that a bond of \$4,000 would have to be put up for those buses to leave New Jersey, although they had been already actually in New York. He never discovered why the \$4,000 bond was supposed to be necessary, Reid said.

Thirty buses were on hand Saturday night, the witness testified, ready for duty. He earned on Sunday morning that these had begun operation, but when he set out to go to the Delancey street bridge the terminal, he was met by some of his drivers, who

told him they had been instructed by Mr. Whalen, the Commissioner, to chase him off the buses if he came around.

They told him, further, he added, that there was a detective on each bus. A man in civilian clothes, he testified, came up to him and, announcing himself as an officer of the law, declared he had instructions to keep the witness off the buses and told him to stay away. He went on down to the Delancey street bridge. The Commissioner came up to him and told him the Mayor and Commissioner Whalen had placed him (McCollum) in command of the bus operation and for Reid to keep away.

The Whalen Alternative.

Reid said he saw a lot of tough looking persons hanging around, so he went away. He went from there over to the Chambers street ferry bus station to see how things looked at that point. Three of his buses were there, but each of the three drivers said to him: "You better go away. There is a lot of tough guys hanging around looking for your scalp. We have orders that we have got to operate under Commissioner Whalen and we are instructed that you haven't got anything to say."

The men said they had been offered the alternative of earning their living by repudiating Reid and sticking in New York with Mr. Whalen or else going back jobless to Jersey.

"You had got your starters, drilled your men so everything was all ready to start when Commissioner Whalen took the whole thing off your hands, your buses, your drivers, all that you had done?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you were chased off the buses?"

"Yes, sir."

"Because you refused to put up \$25,000?"

"Why, that is what I was asked to put up—\$25,000."

The witness said that if he figured the time he had spent and the money he had paid out, including advances to his drivers, he had lost from \$7,000 to \$8,000.

"You were out all this money and held up to the public as a man who had failed to perform his obligation because you wouldn't be blackballed out of \$25,000 for this franchise, is that right?"

"That is about the size of it," replied Reid.

"Did you encounter McCollum a few days after this Sunday?"

"Yes, sir; it was at 145 Chambers street. He said to me: 'You should not have gone up in the air so fast. Things could have been worked out smoothly and nicely. Everything would be all right. We knew you would not do wonders on the first day. The thing could have been smoothed up. I did not pay any attention to him,' said the witness.

"Over here you were only supposed to have put on about forty buses?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the Board of Estimate said you had forced your franchise because you could not furnish them?"

"But only a few weeks before they had sent you a handsome letter of appreciation for your services in putting on 225 buses in Brooklyn?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness as he was excused from the stand.

Insurance Politics.

William W. Huxelton, automobile insurance broker, the next witness said he had written fifty-nine liability insurance policies for bus owners, beginning March, 1921. He said some of the policies were canceled before the date of their expiration and that various excuses were given by the bus men for the cancellation. Most of them, said the witness, said they thought it advisable to place their insurance with another brokerage house.

Mr. Shearn asked: "Was the name of Sinnott & Canty mentioned, do you know? Do you recall at this time?"

"I have heard the name."

"You have heard that name?"

"Yes, sir."

"When some of the statements made direct to you?"

"Yes, sir."

"And others were made to your office associates, were they?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was anything said to the effect that those men would be in trouble on that day if they did not change the insurance from your office?"

"That is what I understood."

"That was said to you also, was it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did they indicate what kind of trouble would result if they did not take the insurance away from you?"

"They told me that there were certain penalties enforced, and that they not overlook them if they were not on the right side of politics; if they were, they would."

"A man that was in right politically might have some of the penalties overlooked; is that what was told you?"

"That is what I was informed."

U. S. QUITS CONTROL OF CHINESE RAILWAY

With Allied Powers Turns It Back to Russia and China.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.

The American Government took steps today to relinquish control, in concert with France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, of the Chinese Eastern Railway, turning it back to its directors, composed of Russians and Chinese.

The State Department sent a note to the American Minister at Peking to be delivered to-morrow to the Chinese Government, saying that the United States representatives on the international commission at Vladivostok and the technical board at Harbin have been instructed to wind up their affairs as of October 31.

The other powers have agreed to participate in the control will send similar notes.

The action is a direct result of the final withdrawal of allied troops from the Siberian mainland, as well as the achievement of one of the policies determined upon at the recent Washington conference on the limitation of armaments and Pacific disarmament.

The main line extends 550 miles across northern Manchuria, connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railway at the Siberian-Manchurian border. It is entirely within Chinese territory, and was constructed in 1897-1901 under the terms of a contract between the Russo-Asiatic Bank, representing Russian and French capital, and the Chinese Government.

The present exact ownership of the shares is not known, but to disturbed conditions in Russia, but the Russo-Asiatic Bank asserts that it is the sole shareholder. The money for the construction and operation of the railway was provided by the Russian Government.

FIND BIRTH CONTROL MEET TAME AFFAIR

Police, Present in Force, Hear Mrs. Sanger Talk Upon Travels Abroad.

RETURN VERY PEACEFUL

Speaker Says Her Plan Holds Solution for Problems of Far East Lands.

Two stenographers from Police Headquarters sat close to the speaker, and filled their books with notes they will never need to transcribe. The American Birth Control League, headed by Mrs. Margaret Sanger, returned yesterday from her tour of the world as peaceful as the sheepfold in Central Park. Words were spoken that were regarded as indecent in Clarissa Harlowe's day, but none were said within a mile of breaking the law, which says that the actual methods of contraception must not be communicated.

Two policemen in uniform at the back of the auditorium listened in vain. A dozen men were distributed in Seventh avenue and Fifty-seventh street outside the building, and an inspector walked past now and then with a list of names of all very different from the meeting was at the Town Hall on December 13 last year, when Police Capt. Donohue stopped Mrs. Sanger's meeting before it started, because, he later explained, he had seen children in the crowd and feared for their morals. No children were visible last night, but a few youngsters in the upper teens were scattered among their elders.

Mrs. Sanger talked briefly about her visit to Japan and China, and before after speaking received bouquets of flowers. Her husband, Dr. Charles Sanger, was also present. The other speakers were Dr. Goldstein of the Free Synagogue; Mrs. Josephine Bennett, who called for membership in Japan; Dr. Alice and Dr. Good, who called for membership in Japan; and Dr. Lydia Allen De Villiers of New York and Washington.

Probe Japan's Attitude.

Although Mrs. Sanger had trouble in getting into Japan and was more or less restricted while there, she speaks up for the Japanese.

"After battling in this country and in this city deep across wholesale, unthinking stupidity, cloaking itself with the name of religion and democracy," she said, "it is a joy to be received over by one's opponents with intelligent respect and courtesy. I did not meet with purulent and vulgar leers and ribald laughs. At the Peers Club I spoke to twenty-five of the most distinguished of the country. I could not help comparing the breadth and subtlety of the minds of these officials of the Imperial Japanese Government with the unresponsive vulgarity and tearing crudity of the politicians of New York, when we tried to bring the problem of birth control to the attention of our State legislators at Albany."

Mrs. Sanger saw in voluntary restriction of the population the only solution of the crowd problem of Japan and China. "A deep policy of birth control," she called it, speaking of Japan, "limiting the numbers, improving living conditions and aiming at the perpetuation of peace and the development of art and science."

Says Funds Are Wanted.

"As long as the American people prefer sentiment to science," she said, "this waste of funds to throw into the bottomless pit of charities and philanthropies may be expected to continue. Meanwhile the work of cleaning up our own house is neglected and the millions that should go into American research and science, into the cultivation and refinement of American life, are whittled away in this mad carnival of sloppy sentimentality." She said that birth control advocates are "fighting for a race of thoroughbred."

Rabbi Goldstein found the birth control movement "not immoral but profoundly moral." He said it protects the child, preserves the mother, relieves social distress, and is a relief to the masses, and "contributes toward international peace by removing a cause and excuse for war—overpopulation."

There was a good audience but the hall was not full.

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Silk From Japan Arrives in 13 Days, New Record

THE arrival in New York of a shipment of silk that made the record breaking time from Yokohama of 13 days 12 hours 5 minutes, was announced yesterday by T. J. Kohler, general Eastern representative of the Admiral Line. It consisted of 4,100 bales, worth about \$2,000,000, and will make enough thread to go several times around the earth. The Admiral liner President Jackson crossed the Pacific in 9 days 5 hours 20 minutes, and a special train then crossed the continent in 4 days 6 hours 45 minutes. The previous record, also by the President Jackson, was twenty minutes slower.

FRAUD SQUAD RAIDS TOM FOLEY DISTRICT

Continued from First Page.

voter did live there. Mr. Gilbert added: "I will forward the testimony to Inspector Post for his attention and a investigator has been sent to The Bronx to present the case to the Grand Jury in that county and to learn who contacted the woman to make false statements."

Discussing another case, Mr. Gilbert said: "The occupant of one building was all very different from the meeting was at the Town Hall on December 13 last year, when Police Capt. Donohue stopped Mrs. Sanger's meeting before it started, because, he later explained, he had seen children in the crowd and feared for their morals. No children were visible last night, but a few youngsters in the upper teens were scattered among their elders."

Mrs. Sanger talked briefly about her visit to Japan and China, and before after speaking received bouquets of flowers. Her husband, Dr. Charles Sanger, was also present. The other speakers were Dr. Goldstein of the Free Synagogue; Mrs. Josephine Bennett, who called for membership in Japan; Dr. Alice and Dr. Good, who called for membership in Japan; and Dr. Lydia Allen De Villiers of New York and Washington.

Round Election Day.

"In company with Leslie S. Lockhart and Samuel Marks I today had an interview with Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who has consented to issue warrants in such cases as this office deems essential to the public interest. I proposed that wherever possible I should have an application for a warrant, but would handle the situation by making arrests without a warrant on election day where a felony was charged. One of the questions discussed with Judge McAdoo was the practical handling of cases on election day."

"I have issued subpoenas which are now out for service, requiring all of the boards of inspectors in the Fourth Assembly district, not heretofore interrogated to attend at this office for examination. I find there are quite a number of districts in which the question of assistance to voters must be inquired into."

"Anticipating the possibility of persons registering from houses where they do not reside, I have obtained from the Board of Elections a duplicate list of all lodging houses and made a survey covering the entire list, showing the name of each person residing in each house. I am prepared, therefore, to question any person registering from any such house whose name was not on the statement furnished by the hotel or lodging house."

Banton's Attitude.

District Attorney Banton said that he was prepared to give the State officials every assistance, but inasmuch as the law does not provide for the Attorney-General going before the Grand Jury that any indictment found would be illegal and he wished to avoid such a situation. He suggested that the Republican Assistant District Attorney be assigned to assist the Attorney-General or that Mr. Gilbert obtain from the Governor the necessary designation as a special officer to review the point.

Edward S. Brogan, president of the Reunited Democracy, wrote yesterday to Attorney-General Newton charging that the Reunited Democracy organization was being made for political purposes and was a "mud slinging contest."

In the Brooklyn investigation Grover H. Morris, assistant Deputy Attorney-General, presented to the Grand Jury of General cases of alleged false registration and asked for indictments. The witnesses were summoned by County Judge Martin in Brooklyn. It was proven they were registered rightly at the addresses given. They had not been removed but appeared in court upon request.

McCUMBER FORESEES NO NEW BONUS FIGHT

No Tax Legislation Scheduled, Senator Says.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.

There will be no new tax legislation and no effort will be made to pass a other bonus bill next session of Congress, said Chairman McCumber (N.D.), of the Senate Finance Committee today. He thinks the expected deficit of \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 should be met by the issuance of short term notes or certificates of indebtedness.

"Records show that the revenue from the new tariff law last month," he said, "was the greatest in the history of the country. Importations have not been reduced despite charges that the new tariff duties mean the erection of a Chinese wall around the United States."

"Unless there is a decided change of heart on the part of the many Senators who would be useless to introduce a new bonus bill in the next Congress."

\$52,935 FOR TEACHER HIT BY VALENTINE CAR

Former Express Head's Son Serving Jail Sentence.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 30.—A judgment for \$52,935 damages against Philip G. Valentine, son of the former head of the Wells Fargo Express Company, was awarded today to Miss Mimi A. Donald, a teacher, for injuries when run down by Valentine in an automobile.

Valentine is serving a sentence of one to three years in San Quentin Prison for driving the automobile while intoxicated. Miss Donald's right leg was amputated. She may lose the use of one arm.

RECORD CITY BUDGET MUST PASS TO-NIGHT

Citizens Union Says It Exceeds Constitutional Limit by \$5,000,000.

PROPOSES WAYS TO CUT

Finds No 'Mandatory' Excuse for \$17,000,000 Administrative Diversion.

The proposed budget for 1923 must be adopted at midnight to-night. According to a statement given out last night by the Citizens Union it exceeds the constitutional limit by about \$5,000,000. The total is \$381,767,553, about \$11,000,000 greater than the 1922 budget and the largest in the history of the city.

In its statement the Citizens Union says: "The excess of the proposed budget over the constitutional limit is ascertained as follows:

Total proposed budget	\$381,767,553.00
Deduct amount from the constitutional limitation	\$12,300,000.00
Excess over constitutional limit	\$369,467,553.00
To be raised for city purposes by taxes and from revenues of the city	\$80,823,545.00
Deduct estimated city revenue other than taxes	\$68,000,000.00
Portion of proposed budget 2 per cent. limitation	\$219,823,545.00

"The constitution restricts the city's tax capacity to 2 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property. Assuming that the city will be able to maintain these at about \$10,700,000,000 after review and the swearing off of inflated personal tax valuations and after making the necessary deductions for exemptions under the new housing tax exemption law that would fix the constitutional limit for the 1923 budget at \$24,000,000, or \$5,123,545.00 less than the amount of the proposed budget subject to the constitutional limitation. This sum the Board of Estimate must cut from the proposed budget."

"The proposed budget contains increases of \$922,823.25 in personal service and \$4,175,513.21 for other than personal service, a total increase of \$5,100,336.46 over the tentative budget. It also made decreases of \$876,175.99 in personal service and \$1,866,974.45 in other than personal service, or a total of \$2,743,150.44 below the tentative budget. If the Board of Estimate will now in the final budget hold the decreases which it made in the proposed budget below the tentative budget and cut out of the increases which it made in the proposed budget over the tentative budget it will be enabled to make a constitutional tax levy."

"Still further reductions should be made to make the budget not only constitutional but also responsive to the well founded public demand for a reduction in the expenses of government. Mayor Hylan has referred in general terms to mandatory increases forced on the city by the last Legislature. It would interest taxpayers to have him make a specific statement if he can. As a matter of fact, there has been no mandatory legislation to serve as an excuse for the diversion to administrative expenses of government. The reduction by that amount in State taxes and city debt service. Nor can any part of the \$2,368,247.15 increase in the proposed budget over the tentative budget be charged to the Department of Education, because that appropriation is reduced by \$225,000 in the proposed budget."

CUTTER FAILS TO FIND LIGHTER AND 13 MEN

Fear Felt That Lizzie D Was Lost in Gale.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Cape May, N. J., Oct. 30.

The coast guard cutter Kiskadee, Capt. Weightman, returned here this morning after a forty-four hour search in a stiff gale and a high sea for the steam lighter Lizzie D, with thirteen men aboard, which left New York on October 19, bound South. The coast guard cutter Acushnet picked up a call from the lighter when the Acushnet was towing the schooner Dorothy Palmer off Boston, but the Acushnet was short of coal and asked the Kiskadee to aid the Lizzie D.

Capt. Weightman said that he cruised one hundred miles off shore northeast of Cape May, but saw no signs of the lighter. Fear is felt by the crew of the Kiskadee that the lighter and all the board were lost. A bare chance exists that the crew was rescued by an outward bound steamship. Coast guard captain from Salem took to Norfolk have been instructed to look out for wreckage.

The Lizzie D left New York October 19 with supplies for several days to go to the assistance of a schooner said to be in distress forty miles east of Scotland lightship. Guier Brothers are charterers of the tug.

J. A. SOURWINE ON WAY TO WED WHEN STABBED